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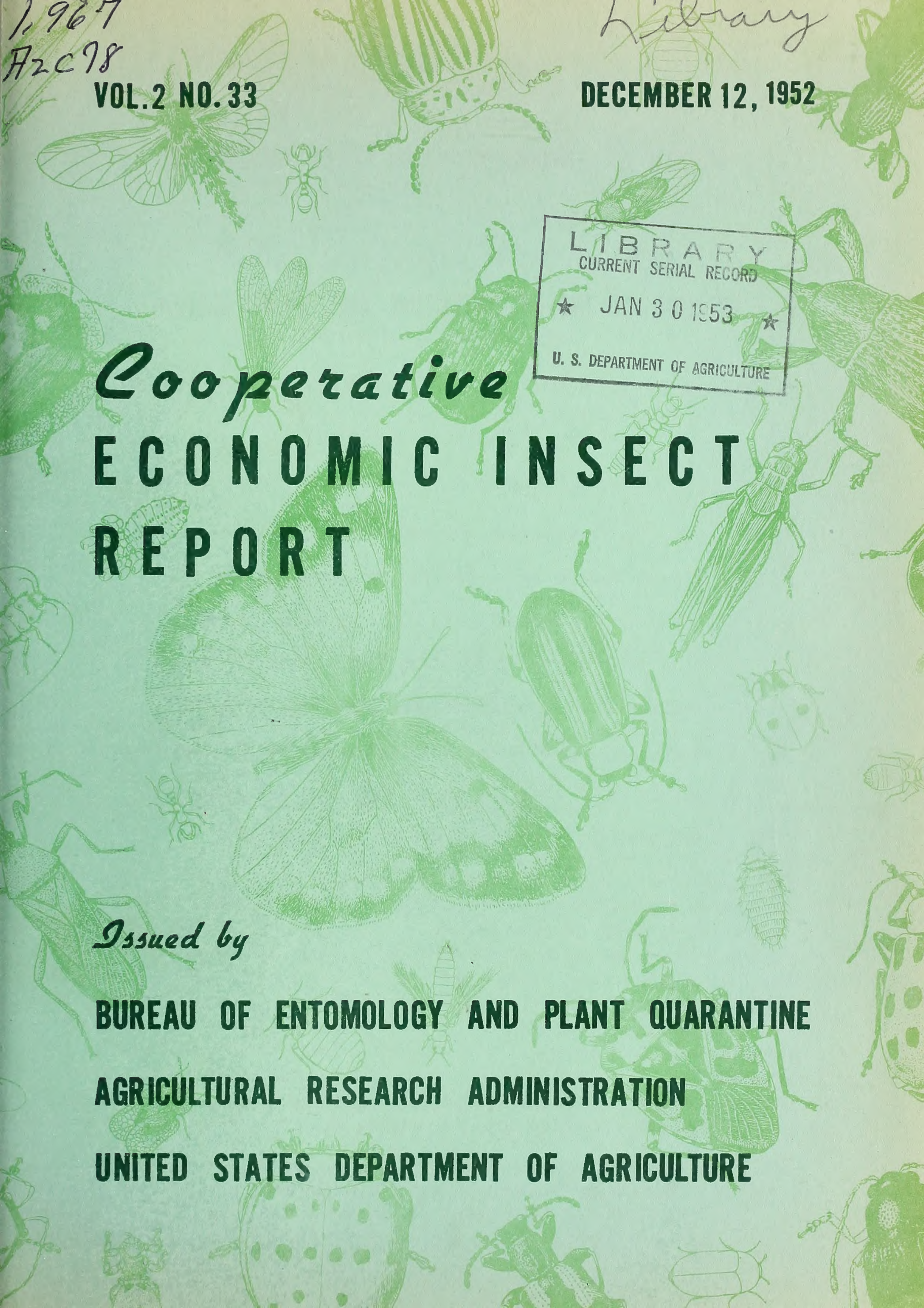

VOL. 2 NO. 33

DECEMBER 12, 1952

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative
ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Issued by

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

DIVISION OF INSECT DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF ECONOMIC INSECT DETECTION AND REPORTING

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Bureau serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 2 December 12, 1952 No. 33

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

Occurrence of EUROPEAN APPLE SAWFLY (page 424).

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS in Indiana (page 427), Illinois (page 431), Oklahoma (page 435).

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WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1952

In contrast to the previous week's abnormally cold weather and widespread snowfall, the past week was unusually warm and precipitation was nearly all in the form of rain, except in the higher mountains of the far West. Under the influence of mild, daytime temperatures that on some days reached 50° in parts of extreme northern sections, snow that covered most of the northern half of the country at the beginning of the week had all melted at lower elevations by the end of the period, except in the upper Mississippi Valley and a few patches in the upper Lakes Region. In the upper Mississippi Valley, particularly Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, freezing light rain and fog during the first few days of the period created hazardous driving conditions that resulted in numerous accidents. Heavy fog occurred along the central and south Atlantic Coast at the end of the period, and some plane schedules were temporarily delayed. During the passage of a high pressure system from the Southwest to Florida from about the 4th to the 8th, strong radiational cooling caused temperatures to fall to freezing. Phoenix, Arizona, recorded 32° on the 4th and 31° on the 6th; frost occurred in the surburbs of New Orleans, Louisiana and other coastal towns on the 6th; and freezing occurred in northern Florida, on the 7th, with Jacksonville recording 32°.

General precipitation spread from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast at the beginning of the period and again on the 5th and 6th. Totals from these rains exceeded an inch in the lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and much of the Northeast, but generally ranged from 1/4 to 3/4 inch in the Southeastern States, except less than 1/4 inch in Florida and southern Georgia, and were only a few hundredths in the upper Mississippi Valley. The central and western portions of the lower Great Plains received practically no precipitation at all. Light to moderate precipitation fell in most areas west of the Continental Divide at the beginning of the week, continued in Washington, Oregon, and northern California throughout the period, and spread over southern California, Idaho, and northern Nevada again during the last 3 days. Heavy rains of 1 to over 2 inches in 24 hours fell from San Francisco northward along the Pacific Coast on the 5th and 6th. Some flooding occurred in the lowlands of northern California. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau)

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Reports in this issue are for the week ending December 6 unless otherwise designated.

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FRUIT INSECTS

KNOWN DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN APPLE SAWFLY (Hoplocampa testudinea)

NEW YORK - This pest of commercial apples and ornamental crabapples has advanced as far north in the Hudson Valley as Rock City, which is approximately 20 miles north of Poughkeepsie. Poughkeepsie represented the northern-most limit of infestations in 1951. The insect is generally present in Rockland and Westchester Counties and is found in isolated areas in Orange, Dutchess and Putnam Counties. This information supplied by R. W. Dean, New York Agr. Exp. Sta. (A. A. LaPlante)

According to available files, this insect also occurs on Long Island, New York; in northern New Jersey; southern Connecticut; and in British Columbia. It was introduced from Europe and first recorded in North America about 1940.

CITRUS INSECT CONDITIONS - FLORIDA

Activity for 4th Week in November: PURPLE SCALE (Lepidosaphes beckii) activity high, unchanged, peak of present hatch was passed. Highest activity in Indian River and West Coast Districts. Ninety-three percent of groves checked found infested. CITRUS RUST MITE (Phyllocoptruta oleivora) activity increased further during week and is at a very high level, especially on leaves. Further increase expected. Highest in Bartow, West Coast and Indian River Districts. Eighty-four percent of groves infested. CITRUS RED MITE (*Metatetranychus citri) activity increased during week and further increase expected. Highest in the Indian River and Upper East Coast Districts. Fifty-six percent of groves infested. (Pratt and Thompson)

HICKORY SHUCKWORM (Laspeyresia caryana) -- GEORGIA - Very heavy infestation on Mobile variety of pecan trees at Fort Valley, November 24. (O. I. Snapp)

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Cabbage looper (Trichoplusia ni) infestations continue moderate to heavy on inadequately protected cole crops in Charleston area. Imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) causing light to moderate injury to cole crops, more abundant in home gardens in Dorchester County than in commercial plantings along the coast. (F. P. Cuthbert)

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*Citrus red mite (Metatetranychus citri (McGregor))

In the Introduction to Acarology, by E. W. Baker and G. W. Wharton, 1952, pp 214-219, citri is used for the first time in combination with Metatetranychus. As shown in Cooperative Economic Insect Report (Vol. 2, No. 20, p. 284) in the discussion of Metatetranychus ulmi (Koch), type of the genus, Metatetranychus has long been recognized by foreign workers, and is considered valid by Baker and Wharton. Henceforth, citrus red mite will be recognized as Metatetranychus citri (McGregor).

(Truck Crop Insects continued)

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes costirostris obliquus) -- GEORGIA - Infestation causing appreciable damage to garden turnips in south Georgia area. Chinese cabbage and other winter crucifers also being attacked. November 26. (F. S. Chamberlin) Moderate infestation of half-grown larvae on turnips in garden in Spalding County, November 24. (M. DuPree)

APHIDS (Aphidae) -- SOUTH CAROLINA - Light to moderate infestations of turnip aphid (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae) in most cabbage plant beds in the Charleston area. Green peach aphid (Myzus persicae) infestations light in cabbage plant beds and on spinach. (F. P. Cuthbert) FLORIDA - Cole crops are being damaged by a heavy infestation of cabbage aphid (Brevicoryne brassicae) and turnip aphid in Gadsden County and adjacent areas. The infestation is disastrous to cabbage and collards not treated with insecticides. Turnip crops are being badly damaged and the rutabaga crop carries a heavy infestation. (L. M. May)

STORED PRODUCT INSECTS

WASHINGTON - Relative abundance of the economically important stored grain insects in elevators at Pullman and Albion, as shown by a recent survey, is as follows: GRANARY WEEVIL (Sitophilus granarius) - 40.5 percent, FLAT GRAIN BEETLE (Laemophloeus minutus) - 26 percent, SAW-TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE (Oryzaephilus surinamensis) - 22.4 percent, and RED FLOUR BEETLE (Tribolium castaneum) - 11.1 percent. (Y. Chao).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

CLUSTER FLY (Pollenia rudis) -- UTAH - Very common and annoying in homes in northern part of the State. (G. F. Knowlton)

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS - 1952

INDIANA

Reported by J. J. Davis

The 1952 season was marked by periods of extremes in temperature and rainfall which had a decided effect on the abundance of some insects and scarcity of others. The month of May was normal or below normal in temperature, but high in precipitation. June was noticeably above normal in both temperature and precipitation. July was rather dry and with a rather high average temperature. August and September were about normal for both temperature and precipitation, while October was below normal in both temperature and precipitation.

Field Crop Insects: EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) was of little importance in 1952. The borers passed the winter of 1951-52 in low numbers, and although there was more than normal acreage of corn planted early, that is, before Indiana's recommended date for corn borer prevention, the first generation of borers did not develop to serious numbers. Also, due to weather conditions unfavorable for borer development, late-planted corn showed no appreciable damage. At present, all indications are for a small overwintering population. Recent survey shows 39 borers per 100 stalks, compared to 68 last fall, although a large percentage were immature last year and would not pass the winter safely, while in 1952 most of the borers are fully grown. If conditions are favorable, however, and a large acreage of corn is planted early in 1953, a destructive population may develop. CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) again threatens the grain and corn crops of Indiana. In 1951 there was a noticeable increase, especially in northeastern areas but not much damaged resulted; however, in 1952 there was considerable damage to corn in spite of some early heavy rains. Favored by hot, dry weather the last half of June, chinch bugs were common in the eastern two tiers of counties from Randolph County on the south to Steuben County at the Michigan state line and caused considerable loss to corn. At present, conditions are favorable for a large carry-over and likely abundance in 1953. BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon) was a major pest throughout the northern half of the State during the first half of July, destroying thousands of acres of corn. During the last half of May it was abundant and destructive along the Wabash and White Rivers in southwestern Indiana. This species is common in that area following late overflows. Apparently moths from this early generation migrated north and hit the northern half of the State in July following heavy rains which provided favorable conditions for egg laying. Soybeans were also severely damaged. GRASSHOPPERS (*Melanoplus differentialis* and *M. femur-rubrum*) were abundant in southern Indiana and moved into cultivated fields during the early part of July causing much damage. Continued abundant during August and caused rather serious damage to canning tomatoes by attacking fruits. Also caused severe losses to young alfalfa in northern areas during September.

CORN ROOTWORM (*Diabrotica longicornis*) was serious, causing lodging of corn even as early as August, in central areas where corn had been grown continuously on the same ground for three or four years. CORN LEAF APHID (*Aphis maidis*) was exceedingly abundant in southern Indiana during August, but there was little evidence that it was causing much damage except in the drought areas. CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis armigera*) developed into a heavy infestation in southern areas in late June and was moderately severe farther north later in the season. SOD WEBWORMS (Crambidae) were unusually abundant in southeastern Indiana causing noticeable losses to corn. Flea beetles, especially the CORN FLEA BEETLE (*Chaetocnema pulicaria*) was destructive to small corn in central areas early in the season. HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor*) infestations were generally light over the State. There was a tendency for moderate to heavy infestations in some areas, however. The WHEAT JOINTWORM (*Harmolita tritici*) was generally light or locally heavy with the exception of the northwestern region which showed average moderate to heavy infestation. Only a few cases of STRAW ITCH MITE (*Pyemotes ventricosus*) were reported, which was to be expected with the decrease in abundance of jointworm and Angoumois grain moth, two principal hosts of the mite. CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (*Hypera punctata*) was more abundant than usual in the southern half of the State and most reports referred to abundance on clover. LESSER CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (*Hypera nigrirostris*) was abundant and destructive in central Indiana, destroying the new shoot buds of clover. CLOVER ROOT CURCULIO (*Sitona hispidula*) began emerging in unusually large numbers in northern areas August 25, indicating the importance of this pest. PEA APHID (*Macrosiphum pisi*) was exceptionally abundant and destructive to alfalfa in the southern third of the State the last half of April. This situation may be attributed to the cool weather which checked the parasites. MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (*Philaneus leucophthalmus*) has been on the increase for several years. It was first conspicuously abundant in northern Indiana about seven years ago, but is now destructive throughout the State, being especially damaging to clover, alfalfa, and strawberry. Hatching began this year April 7 in southern Indiana and at Lafayette April 17, about two weeks earlier than usual. ALFALFA PLANT BUG (*Adelphocoris lineolatus*) became conspicuously abundant in the northern half of the State by July 10. At that time most of the insects were nymphs. POTATO LEAFHOPPER (*Empoasca fabae*) was exceptionally abundant during July, particularly on potatoes, beans, and alfalfa.

Fruit Insects: CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) is no longer a problem of the apple grower in Indiana, since the introduction and general use of DDT. However, as has been noted before, the use of DDT has been largely responsible for the increase of other problems, such as the European red mite and red-banded leaf roller. APPLE MAGGOT (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) is more or less an annual pest in the two northern tiers of counties, and until this year had never occurred, according to our records, south of Fort Wayne. In 1952 it was reported very abundant in Morgan County, south of Indianapolis, and the reporter indicated it had been increasing for several years. CHERRY MAGGOT (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) was again reported as destructive in several areas in the northern tier of counties. Reports received in 1951 on this insect were the first for a number of years. PERIODICAL CICADA (*Magicicada septendecim*), which appeared in great abundance throughout the State in 1936, is due in 1953. This is the major brood occurring in Indiana.

Vegetable Insects: WIREWORMS (Elateridae) caused much damage to potatoes with most records and observations coming from muck areas in northern half of the State. Some damage to corn was reported. HORNWORMS (*Protoparce sexta* and *P. quinquemaculata*) appeared rather suddenly in very large numbers early in September, causing considerable damage to ripening canning tomato fruits. Most prevalent in central Indiana. BLISTER BEETLES, especially striped blister beetle (*Epicauta vittata*) were general and abundant during August, attacking vegetable crops, particularly potato and tomato, and flowering plants. COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) was more than usually abundant the last of June and early July. ROSE CHAFER (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) was very abundant in many parts of the State, perhaps more so in the northern half, early in June, attacking a variety of crops. CABBAGE MAGGOT (*Hylemya brassicae*) caused 40-50 percent loss of untreated early cabbage and cauliflower, and as high as 90 percent loss of late turnips in some fields in the vicinity of Indianapolis. TURNIP APHID (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae) was very abundant on late turnips. RHUBARB CURCULIO (Lixus concavus) was the subject of inquiries from all parts of the State and in general, punctures in stalks were so numerous as to ruin them for use.

Insects of Trees and Ornamentals: PINE SAWFLIES, particularly Neodiprion sertifer, has been on the increase in Indiana, especially in the northern half of the State, for the past several years. The past year considerable acreages of pines, including reforestation and Christmas-tree plantings, were partially to completely defoliated. Perhaps the increase in plantings of pine is largely responsible for sawfly increase. ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena) was abundant in many sections of the State, especially in the southern half. Based on reports, it was more abundant than usual. BRONZE BIRCH BORER (Agrilus anxius) was the subject of an unusual number of inquiries during the first half of September. Perhaps dry weather during the past season has been responsible for the more than usual cases of dying branches. BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis), which has been a predominent pest for several years but showed a decrease in 1951, was conspicuously absent in 1952. SPRING CANKERWORM (Paleacrita vernata) was reported from a number of localities indicating that it may be returning as a serious pest. COTTONY MAPLE SCALE (Pulvinaria vitis) was very abundant in some areas in northern Indiana. AZALEA BARK SCALE (Eriococcus azaleae) was abundant on azalea in central Indiana. As in years past, the one most common gall sent in was caused by MAPLE BLADDER-GALL MITE (Vasates quadripedes).

Household and Miscellaneous Pests: HOUSE FLY (Musca domestica) was more abundant than for a number of years. Also greater difficulty was experienced in control with the new organic chemicals. MOSQUITOES (Culicidae) were excessively abundant during the past season. CLOVER MITE (Bryobia praetiosa) was the subject of many inquiries from all parts of the State during May and June. The pests caused annoyance by invading homes. AMERICAN DOG TICK (Dermacentor variabilis) was more abundant than usual and during the spring months reports were received from all parts of the State. CARPENTER BEES (Xylocopa sp.) were reported abundant from many places in the State, and in some cases, damaging to structural timbers as well as being annoying. SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE (Reticulitermes flavipes) was abundant as usual.

ILLINOIS

Reported by G. C. Decker

The 1952 crop season was not particularly eventful or historically significant entomologically, but a number of entomological developments seem worthy of a place in the permanent record. Unseasonably warm weather in April enabled many species to get off to an early start. Drought conditions which prevailed in midsummer over much of the State, particularly in the southern half, were highly favorable for some species and detrimental to others, and the unusually late, warm fall enabled late-hatching individuals of many species to complete development and make adequate preparation for hibernation.

Cereal and Forage Pests: EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis) infestations were in general rated as light to moderate, slightly higher than in 1951, but far below the peak level reached in 1949. Unusually warm weather in April and early May brought moth emergence about two weeks earlier than usual, and to a very large extent offset early planting of corn which otherwise might have resulted in a disastrous increase in the corn borer population. First-generation infestations were generally low, but high temperatures in late July and August induced the normal high degree of pupation (70 to 90 percent) far above the(8 to 20 percent) pupation levels noted in 1950 and 1951. This notable increase in the second generation largely accounts for the build-up in the corn borer population observed in the northern half of the State. The introduced parasite, Lydella stabulans grisescens, continued to destroy 25 to 40 percent of the borer population in each generation, and thus appears to be an important, though not the dominant, factor in natural control of this pest. PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) got off to an early start in southern Illinois, and by mid-April, 10 sweeps of a net in some alfalfa and clover fields yielded more than a teacupful of aphids. Two weeks later, with no control measures applied, parasites and fungi reduced the infestation to normal, non-economic levels. MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (Philaenus leucophthalmus) developed heavy infestations in the northeastern third of the State. The areas of infestation coincided almost exactly with those predicted by the fall survey made in September, 1951. The 1952 survey indicates a nominal decline in the population in the heavily infested northeastern section of the State, and increases elsewhere. Thus, the area in which control measures are considered practical and desirable was rather uniformly extended 50 to 70 miles to the south and west.

CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera punctata) was unusually abundant in most clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover fields early in the season. The disease which normally holds this insect in check did not develop until serious damage had occurred. CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) favored by drought conditions, and in some instances despite normal rainfall, made notable population gains during the season. Only a few fields developed infestations requiring control measures to protect adjacent corn, but the build-up in the second generation was such that the overwintering population now in hibernation (the largest in 10 years) is a serious potential threat to the 1953 crop. With dry weather prevailing during the hatching period, GRASSHOPPER infestations, considered to be rather insignificant, apparently exerted their full potential in some counties and necessitated the treatment of some 20,000 acres of crops. In general the population trend was upward in practically all sections of the State, but populations are still at marginal levels that will not produce widespread destructive infestations in 1953 unless environmental conditions are extremely favorable for grasshopper development. With sufficient moisture and high temperatures, HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor) activity started early in the season, and it appeared that the production of supplemental broods might prove disastrous, but subsequent dry weather held the insects in check, and the final population at harvest time showed little change from that of the year before.

In mid-August FIELD CRICKETS (Acheta assimilis and Nemobius fasciatus) suddenly appeared in very large numbers and invaded rural homes, urban communities, and even sections of the city of Chicago. These invasions attracted much attention, brought forth many inquiries, and received much publicity. ARMYWORM (Pseudaletia unipuncta) migrating out of rank oats, wheat, and timothy, necessitated the spraying of several thousand acres in the river bottom areas south of St. Louis in late May and early June. In early July similar activities were necessary to control armyworm movement in counties adjacent to the Wisconsin state line. In late July localized, heavy infestations of BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon) completely destroyed parts of sweet corn fields totaling several hundred acres in Ogle and adjacent counties in north-central Illinois. BLUEGRASS WEBWORM (Crambus teterrellus) appeared in unusual numbers in central Illinois in late July and early August. At times, window screens were almost completely covered by these tiny moths. Much of the browning of the lawns attributed to drought was due to the feeding of the larvae of this species. In late July, adults of BEAN LEAF BEETLE (Cerotoma trifurcata) began appearing in soybean fields in large numbers, and populations increased until in late

August and early September many fields presented a definite ragged appearance. The beetles were clipping pods and blooms to such an extent that control measures were recommended in a number of instances.

Fruit Insects: CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella) started out normally in the spring and populations remained relatively low until mid-August, when infestations in all sections of the State increased greatly. Some growers obtained excellent control, but others did not, and even many good growers encountered serious difficulty before harvest. Infestations of the RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (Argyrotaenia velutinana) have for the most part been light, partly due to the fact that growers have been alerted to watch for infestations early in the season, and partly due to the rather widespread use of control measures. On both apples and peaches, PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar) was much less abundant than in 1951, particularly on peaches. Hot, dry weather was no doubt a factor in holding the insect in check, but much credit must also be given to the widespread use of insecticides. ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) population appears to be at the lowest level observed for several years. Here again, drought and the use of control measures should, no doubt, share the credit. SCALE INSECTS, San Jose (Aspidiotus perniciosus) and Forbes (Aspidiotus forbesi) on both apples and peaches, which showed a significant downward trend in 1951, for the most part remained at rather low levels in 1952.

Garden and Truck Crop Pests: CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) appeared early in southern Illinois and was unusually abundant and destructive throughout the season. Early market corn in the southern third of the State was almost 100 percent infested. As the season progressed, infestations in the northern half of the State built up to a point, where in September, late sweet corn was 100 percent infested, and in some untreated corn, populations ran two to four partly grown worms per ear. A heavy infestation of TOMATO FRUITWORM developed in green-wrap tomatoes grown in the Anna area in late June and early July, when little silking corn was available. Moderate to heavy infestations of the TOMATO HORNWORM (Protoparce quinquemaculata) were common in tomato fields in the eastern part of the State from July to September, with little or no infestation observed in other parts of the State. Serious ONION MAGGOT (Hylemya antiqua) infestations developed in onion sets in Cook County, but almost no infestation occurred in larger onions grown in the same area. ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci) populations were extremely low in large onions in Cook County where normally heavy infestations occur in July and August. Hot, dry soil possibly destroyed nymphs. For the second straight year, there were no reports of significant damage by the SQUASH BUG (*Anasa tristis*). An infestation of TOMATO RUSSET MITE (*Vasates destructor*) was discovered in late August in the Kane County area. The infestation possibly originated in infested transplants. This pest had not been previously reported in Illinois. ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE (*Meloidogyne spp.*) was found in one carrot field at South Holland in late September. This is apparently the first official record of this pest on carrots in Cook County. CARROT WEEVIL (*Listronotus oregonensis*) was discovered infesting parsley at Blue Island on August 15. This weevil was also found infesting celery at Panama, Illinois, on September 18. Such occurrences appear to be normal in eastern states, but these are first records for these crops in Illinois. MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (*Epilachna varivestis*) became unusually abundant in the latter part of the season, and was observed completely defoliating edible soybeans grown in gardens at Champaign in early September.

Shade and Forest Tree Pests : In small, localized areas scattered over much of central Illinois, CANKERWORMS (a mixture of species) completely defoliated considerable numbers of elms and other shade trees in late May and early June. In midsummer and throughout the season, many reports from widely scattered locations in the northern half of the State complained that COTTONY MAPLE SCALE (*Pulvinaria vitis*) was seriously damaging maples, and in many instances new growth was completely covered by this scale. Favored by dry weather, SPIDER MITE populations on elm and numerous other shade trees induced bronzing and premature dropping of leaves. In parts of the Champaign area, where DDT has been used for three years to control leafhoppers and thereby check the spread of phloem necrosis, a large percentage of the sprayed elm trees are carrying very heavy infestations of PUTNAM SCALE (*Aspidiotus ancylus*). Several reports were received during October from widely scattered communities that literally millions of HACKBERRY PSYLLIDS (*Pachypsylla celtidis-vesicula*) were moving from nearby trees to dwellings and creating an unbearable problem in the home. In one instance, a teacupful of insects was collected from one windowsill.

Miscellaneous Pests : The common HOUSE FLY was a persistent nuisance throughout the season. Conditions were not favorable for maximum fly breeding, and as a rule populations were not unusually large, but throughout the season a few flies could be found in all areas. TABANID FLIES were much less abundant than usual, no doubt attributable to the prevailing drought conditions. Reports of household nuisance pests, such as the cluster fly and the boxelder bug (*Leptocoris trivittatus*) are far less abundant than usual.

OKLAHOMA

Reported by R. G. Dahms, C. F. Stiles, D. E. Howell, G. A. Bieberdorf

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) was abundant in cotton. Damage severe in some fields but not general. Infestations apparently slightly less than in 1950-51. BOLLWORM (Heliothis spp. et al) infestations were heavy in some areas but not generally damaging, about equal to those of 1950-51. COTTON LEAFWORM (Alabama argillacea) was common but caused little damage. Infestation about equal to that of last year but well under the severe infestation of 1950.

GREENBUG (Toxoptera graminum) though abundant on wheat, was not as heavy or damaging as during the previous two years. BROWN WHEAT MITE (Petrobia latens) abundance about equal to the 1950-51 infestations; damage severe some fields. LESSER CORNSTALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus), WHITE GRUBS, AND CUTWORMS were common but caused little damage. PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) was prevalent in alfalfa but not as abundant or damaging as in the previous two years. GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis) infestations in cotton and alfalfa were much lighter than in 1951, when the insects caused severe widespread damage. GRASSHOPPERS were abundant and caused severe damage in some fields. Populations not above those of 1950-51, however. CHINCH BUGS (Blissus leucopterus) were generally scarce and of little economic importance. SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER (Diatraea grandiosella) was abundant, cuasing severe damage some fields. CORN LEAF APHID (Aphis maidis) abundance on sorghums equal to last year's population, but greater than the 1950 population. Caused localized severe damage in 1952.

HORSE FLIES were common on cattle but slightly less abundant and damaging than in 1950-51. HOUSE FLIES, HORN FLIES, HEEL FLIES AND STABLE FLIES were abundant during the year but prevalent in about the same numbers as during the two previous years. Although BITING AND SUCKING LICE were abundant during 1952, these pests did not seem quite as prevalent as in 1950 and 1951. HORSE BOTS were abundant during the year but showed only a slight increase over 1951.

The PECAN CASEBEARER was common and caused little damage whereas there were no reports on the PECAN WEEVIL (Curculio caryae) which had been severe during 1951.

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